

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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ing of mines. Conveyancing, Draw-
ing of Contracts and all other Legal
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ing Acknowledgments, &c.
Office at News Depot, Broad Street, Globe
City, Arizona.

Humility.

I will tell thee—I will tell thee
Where my bosom friend shall be;
Not where daisies are flaunting,
Not where violets scent the air,
Not where gaudy parrots chatter,
Not where larks and linnets sing;
But with dabbles of the autumn,
But the lilies of the spring,
Ever birds of plainer plumage
Seatter sweetest music round—
Ever flowers of richest odor
Grow the nearest to the ground.
I will tell thee—I will tell thee
Where my bosom friend shall be;
Not where haughty riches gather,
Not where pride looks down on merit,
Or where Beauty dwells with scorn,
But where Wealth is linked with Goodness,
For the humblest are the wisest,
And the meek are glory-crowned,
And the sweetest scented flowers
Grow the nearest to the ground.

From Santa Rita Mountains.

CAMP TOLTEC, August 8.—Have the
pleasure of a visit to the present works
of the Aztec Mining Company. They
are in the Santa Rita mountains on the
southwestern slope. The company
owns twenty-seven mining claims,
more or less prospected and opened.
The Montezuma on the Empress of
India lode, is now being explored on
a plan which will determine the value
of this immense vein, a vein which
crops out in the boldest manner for
a mile or perhaps more, and shows a
width of fifty to one hundred and fifty
feet. It shows ore strata from an inch
to three feet thick. The plan of devel-
opment now going on is like this: Two
shafts about 150 feet apart; they
to be sunk 100 or more feet deep, and
connected by a tunnel with cross cuts
from wall to wall. Those who are
competent to judge and have examined
the vein, think the rich strata shown
on the surface will unite, and should
they do so, this one claim will make
the Aztec Company wealthy. If it does
not, some of the other claims certainly
will. The richness of the strata and
immensity of this vein, pointed it out
for first exploration, and certainly the
work is warranted. The exploration
of this vein might be considered a
large undertaking for individual enter-
prise, but for associated capital it is
not, and it is just the thing for capital
to do. This company has as its So-
perintendent Col. C. W. Tozer, a man
of great energy and mining experience,
and if it supports him aright, he will
soon quite thoroughly determine the
value of the Montezuma. The deepest
shaft is over seventy feet; is large and
thoroughly timbered. It recently cut a
stratum of rich quartz one foot in
thickness, and the foreman regards the
prospect flattering.

There are about eighty people in
a small section of the Santa Rita moun-
tains, embracing parts of Aztec and Toltec
Districts. Among them are several
families. Geo. Allison has opened a
store at the old Hacienda, and Manager
Magee of the Toltec syndicate, in-
forms me that steps are being taken
to establish a postoffice there with Mr.
A. as postmaster; also that the Tubac
and Crittenden mail can be carried by
there without inconvenience to the car-
rier. I had no opportunity to look at
any of the Toltec's claims, but under-
stand Dr. McKee of Los Angeles, who
has just examined them in his own
and the interest of others, is well
pleased, and development of claims is
going forward.

The whole country is musical with
running brooks and almost rivers.
Rain has fallen nearly every day for a
month. The new grass covers the
ground everywhere. Cattle, horses
and sheep are fat on it. Live oak trees
are numerous in all parts, and about
four miles distant large pine-trees are
plentiful. The country all along the
southern line of Arizona for hundreds
of miles, is rich in gold, silver and
lead; also in grazing, and in many
places of considerable area fruits,
grains and vegetables grow luxuri-
antly.

Public Lands and the Decision of Secretary Schurz.

The following has been estimated as
the areas of public land thrown open
to pre-emption and homestead settle-
ment under the recent decision of Sec-
retary Schurz, concerning the Pacific
railroads:

	Acres.
Central Pacific	11,732,000
Union Pacific	10,784,947
Kansas Pacific	5,000,000
Denver Pacific	1,100,000
Total	28,616,947.

The trial of the Perry train rubbers
on the Union Pacific railroad, ended
on the 5th instant. They were sen-
tenced as follows: Wm. Henry nine
years, D. H. Hill seven years, T. R.
Thomas five years, in the Lincoln, Ne-
braska, Penitentiary. Gibson turned
State's evidence and was freed.

In New Mexico at the Republican
convention held July 30, the Hon. Ma-
riano S. Otero, of Bernalillo was nom-
inated by acclamation as the Republi-
can candidate for Delegate to Con-
gress.

Fourth of July in Paris.

It may be a little late to print any-
thing about this day for 1878, but inas-
much as Arizona is made very con-
spicuous at the grand Universal Ex-
position in Paris by reason of a dis-
tinguished pioneer of the Territory
standing officially at the head of the
American department, we feel war-
ranted in making some extracts from
"The American Register," published
in Paris, regarding the observance of
the "glorious Fourth" in that city.
Says that paper of July 6:

"The Americans in Paris were glad
to profit by the chance afforded them
of publicly celebrating the 102nd an-
niversary of independence, and there
was an unexpectedly large attendance
on Thursday at the fête champagne
given in the Pré Catelan. The Amer-
ican colony was represented by its
principal members, but perhaps the
larger part of the guests were recent
visitors from the States. Our Commis-
sioners at the Exhibition were present.
Governor McCormick and Mr. Pick-
ering being greeted on all sides with
hearty cordiality. Mr. Cluniff Owen,
the President of the British Commis-
sion, had responded to the invitation
of the committee, as also M. Krantz,
the Commissioner-General of the Ex-
hibition, and several gentlemen of his
staff. The pretty costumes and the un-
restrained merriment of many children,
gave a gay and lively tone to the af-
ternoon's proceedings."

Then follows a lengthy account in
detail of the day and interesting in-
cidents, and continues thus:
Mr. Krantz, the Commissioner-Gen-
eral of the Exhibition, who was next
handed to the platform, improvised in
a few measured words, and spoke ear-
nestly and feelingly of the bonds which
have united America and France since
the days of Washington and Lafayette.
M. Krantz is an esteemed representative
of the French people, and his grace-
fully expressed and sincerely patriotic
sentiments were received with cheers
for France and for the Exhibition.

Mr. Cluniff Owen, the popular
President of the English Commission
laid stress upon the present ties of
strong sympathy between England and
the United States, and wound up his
speech by a tribute to the abilities of
Governor McCormick, who next spoke,
his appearance on the platform be-
ing the signal of loud and hearty
cheers.

Governor McCormick said: "Ladies
and gentlemen: I had not proposed to
refer to the American representation at
the Universal Exhibition of 1878, pre-
ferring that others should speak of it,
but the very complimentary remarks of
Mr. Owen must be acknowledged with
gratitude. All who have the pleasure
of his acquaintance know that he is
sincere in his kindly expressions, and
that no one has had longer experience
in exhibition affairs."

His allusions to her Majesty the
Queen and the Prince of Wales have
met the warm response here that they
would everywhere in America, for the
good feeling now existing between
Great Britain and the United States
amounts to more than a sentiment. We
need not look for a better reason for the
active part taken by the Prince of
Wales in the Exhibition of 1878 than
we find in the fact that to his good
father, the estimable Prince Albert,
more than to any other Statesman of his
time belonged the merit of originating
and making the great Exhibition of
1851, at London, a conspicuous suc-
cess—a success which at once estab-
lished the International or Universal
Exhibition as a recognized and valued
institution in the world's routine.

Paris in 1855, Paris in 1867, Vienna
in 1873, Philadelphia in 1876, naturally
prepared the way for the rich and re-
markable display of the products of
human ingenuity, industry and skill,
in the inspiring presence of which we
to-day stand.

Appreciating the happy results which
have hitherto followed these mighty
demonstrations in the interest of uni-
versal progress, prosperity and brother-
hood, let us hope that the teachings of
Paris in 1878, may long be felt through-
out all lands, and by all nations as a
potent protest against war, and an ir-
resistible appeal for peace and good
will among men."

Other speakers made remarks. Fire-
works were very fine and continued
till nine o'clock, p. m.

Impeachment Talk.

New York, August 5.—The Tri-
bune's Washington special says that
Springer of the Potter Committee talks
very freely of the case, as he calls it,
which to his mind has already been
established by that body. He regards
it as one which will not only justify
impeachment, but which demands it.
He thinks the Wornley Hotel con-
ference, in connection with the sub-
sequent action of the Louisiana Com-
mission, quite sufficient to sustain ar-
ticles of impeachment, and he fully ex-
pects the House to present them at an
early day. Such talk doubtless reflects
the views of several members of the
Potter Committee.

Desert Land Claims.

The following are the instructions
issued by the General Land Office and
are decisions of many important ques-
tions concerning desert land claims.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 25, 1878.
UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL:
SIR:—The following instructions are
issued under the act of Congress ap-
proved March 3, 1877, entitled "An
act to provide for the sale of desert
lands in certain States and Territory."

By the terms of the act the quantity
to be entered by any one person is
limited to one section, or to a tract not
exceeding six hundred and forty acres,
and it is required to be in compact
form.

If the land is surveyed it is required
to be particularly described, and if un-
surveyed it shall be described as near-
ly as possible without a survey.

As the land to be entered under this
act is public, and no provision is
made for any departure from the rec-
tangular system in the survey of claims
under said act, the claimants on un-
surveyed land will be required to take
their claims by legal subdivision when
the lines of public surveys shall have
been extended over the same.

You will, therefore, instruct your
deputies that in subdividing townships,
when they reach one of these desert
land claims they will extend their lines
in the usual manner, and, from the
best information obtainable, represent
by an outline sketch the approximate
limits of the reclaimed tract, or the
tract in process of reclamation, so that
the same may appear upon the town-
ship plat when prepared in your office.

In case a survey is asked of claims
under said act which are desolated
from the regular progress of public
surveys, and the land intervening is
not of a character authorized to be
surveyed under existing laws, in order
to reach such claims it will be neces-
sary to extend the nearest standard
line to the neighborhood of such claims,
and then extend the proper township
and section lines sufficiently to em-
brace such claims.

This extension will only be author-
ized in cases where a person has made
satisfactory proof to the register and
receiver of the reclamation by con-
ducting water upon the tract within
the period of three years from the
filing of his declaration, therefore, in
cases where the party desires to make
payment and obtain patent for the
land, and after the evidence of reclama-
tion has been submitted to this office
and authority is given for such exten-
sion. Very respectfully,
J. A. WILLIAMSON, Commissioner.

Quartz Mill for the Arivaipa.

The Mesilla Independent of the 3d
instant has the following local:
"The old Daily train passed through
town on Wednesday loaded with ma-
chinery for a quartz-mill at Arivaipa
Canyon, Arizona."

This is the only information we
have regarding this quartz-mill for
the Arivaipa. There are several large
silver bearing ledges within a few
miles of the canyon, the ores from
which are sufficiently rich to pay well
if they can be reduced in the canyon.
During the last year that district has
been almost entirely deserted, and lit-
tle or no work has been done on the
claims. Should a quartz-mill be put
up, we are much mistaken if at least
two good mines are not developed
there very soon.

Report that Indians Intended Raid- ing Yuma.

YUMA, August 7. On Monday night
a drunken Indian entered a corral
where a number of persons were sleep-
ing and stabbed a boy aged sixteen in
the body, breaking the knife off at the
hilt. The wound is considered dan-
gerous.

Considerable excitement was caused
here last night by a report that the In-
dians intended raiding the town. A
son of David Neahr, who understands
their language, overheard them plan-
ning an attack. Many strange Indians
have been noticed in town lately.
They have become insolent and ag-
gressive in their behavior. The with-
drawal of troops no doubt encourages
them. The citizens to the number of
forty or fifty armed themselves with
shot-guns and rifles, ordered the In-
dians out of town, and posted guards
on the outskirts to give warning of any
demonstrations by the reds. The night
passed without any trouble. The same
precautions will be observed un-
til all uneasiness is allayed.

It may not be generally known that
common cooking soda is a sure remedy
for the bite of a rattlesnake, if applied
soon enough. An incision should be
made to the depth of the wound made
by the fangs of the snake, and into this
cut the soda should be sprinkled. It
will immediately bubble up and turn
green, caused by the action of the
soda in neutralizing the acid of the
poison. This remedy was never known
to fail when applied in time.—Ex.

GLOBE CORRESPONDENCE.

More About the Stonewall and Other Mines.

RAMBOX CAMP, July 28, 1878.
EDITOR CITIZEN:—According to
promise I continue my notes on the
Stonewall mine. Thirty men are em-
ployed there now and the number will
soon be increased if the prospects con-
tinue as good as at present. The men
are paid from \$3 to \$4 per day. Su-
perintendent Freeman deserves great
credit for the energy and ability he
has displayed in the development of
this valuable property. Mr. Dodge
the foreman is an industrious, com-
petent man and attends well to the
company's best interests.

McMillenville is now a flourishing
little town, turn where you may and
you will see brisk business and cheer-
ful faces. The little three-stamp mill,
though erected with great simplicity,
is doing splendid work. It is running
night and day under the management
of Mr. Silas Tidwell and gives general
satisfaction. Mr. Tidwell has done a
great deal for this camp both by per-
sonal effort and by investment. It is
to be hoped that the difficulty between
Mr. T. and Mr. Miller of New Mexico
may be adjusted without stopping the
mill as that would greatly injure the
best interests of the camp. This will
be appreciated when I state that I am
told the little mill is clearing up six
hundred ounces of silver every twenty-
four hours, which is not a small item
for a new mining camp like McMil-
lenville.

On my return home from the Mc-
Millen mine I passed several promis-
ing prospects on the same vein, the
Mammoth, the Henry Clay, the Giant,
and several other claims are liable to
develop into valuable mines any day.
The fact that the croppings on these
claims are not rich proves nothing,
as the Stonewall croppings only aver-
aged 7 1/2 ounces directly over the rich
ore body that has been opened at a
depth of 127 feet.

The Quartzite is still yielding rich
ore. Messrs. Milner & Watson have
now over 300 sacks ready to ship to
the mill. Mr. Whalen and others have
some very fine ore out of the Stewart
mine. The Centennial also looks well,
the main shaft is now down fifty-two
feet and \$500 assays are made from the
ore at this depth. The Buckeye and
McMorris are also yielding plenty of
good ore. There is also a good claim
on Pinto creek, owned by Messrs.
Westwood & Lawrence. They are
down on the vein now by shaft and
tunnel 145 feet and at this depth are
taking out ore worth one dollar per
pound of which they claim to have an
eighteen inch stratum.

We had a delightful rain here on the
19th instant, and the surrounding coun-
try is now looking fresh and beautiful,
the grass is growing rapidly and every-
thing wears the appearance of the
bright and cheerful spring time.

PIONEER.

MICHAEL REESE DEAD.

The Millionaire Capitalist Breathes
His Last in His Native Village—
Sketch of His Career—His Wealth,
and How It Was Acquired—Per-
sonal Traits.

Mr. Reese was born in a small
Bavarian village in 1817. He left
home for the United States at the
age of eighteen, and located at Bal-
timore, without a dollar, where he
began work as a tanner. At the age
of twenty-two he began trading in a
small way, carrying a peddler's pack
about the country, and by this means
amassed a snug sum of money, with
which he went to New York. In com-
pany with a man named Hills he
located at Maiden Lane and was soon
engaged in the importation of English
goods, doing a large business. The
firm went under in the crash of 1842,
Reese paying up all its debts. While
all promised well in 1840, Mr. Reese
had sent for his six sisters and a brother
and located them in Chicago, where
the brother died. The sisters all
married. From New York Mr. Reese
went to Virginia, and there entered
into large speculations during the
Mexican war, making a second for-
tune. After the war he went to St.
Paul, Minn., and became owner of
16,000 acres of land. He came here
on the steamer California in June
1850, with \$120,000. Here disaster
pursued him for a time. Palmer, Cook
& Co., Page, Bacon & Co., and Barton,
Lee & Co., all failed, each cutting
into his fortune, which had been
diminished by unsuccessful trading
and speculations. The Bear river
canal project, in which he engaged,
about completed the wreck of his
finances. By judicious investment in
land in 1858, however, he laid the
foundation of his latest and greatest
financial structure, the rise in lands
purchased of Emanuel Bevin in 1858
having made him a millionaire. His
business career was ever character-
ized by industry, frugality and in-
domitable perseverance that overcame
all obstacles. With a naturally acute
mind, the reverses of his earlier life

cultivated in him a shrewdness which,
since his last start, in 1851, made his
path one of constantly increasing suc-
cess. Every investment was a new
gain, and his mastery of the art of
taking in much and disbursing as
little as possible, soon raised him to
a position among the wealthiest of
our capitalists. A remarkable feature
in his career was his presentation to
the University of California of the
valuable Lieber Library, of New York,
embracing 30,000 volumes. His only
weakness involving lavish personal
expenditure was horseflesh. In con-
nection with his will it will be re-
membered that two years ago when
the Board of Equalization refused to
reduce his assessment, he said that
it had been his intention to leave
the bulk of his property to public
charities, but if the Board failed to
reduce it he would not for such pur-
poses. The Board denied his appli-
cation, so it is problematical what
disposition he made of his property.
His wealth may be variously esti-
mated at \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. He
was a large holder of United States,
State, city and county bonds, gas
stock and Bank of California stock.
He also owned a large quantity of
valuable real estate in this city, be-
sides considerable tracts of land in
the southern part of the State. It is
said that his capital assisted materially
in pushing the Southern Pacific Rail-
road to Port Yuma. Mr. Reese was
of the Hebrew faith though not a
rigid observer of the rights of religion.
He was a man of apparently robust
health, though within a year or two
he had complained of failing powers,
and took the trip to Europe partly
with a view to physical recuperation.
—S. F. Post.

THE MORE MURDER TRIAL.

Sprague the Leader, Sentenced to be Hung.

SAN BUENAVENTURA, August 5.—
Promptly at nine o'clock this morning
Judge Fawcett took his seat upon the
bench. The prisoner Sprague was then
brought in, and the court rendered a
decision upon the points upon which
the defense had asked for a new trial.
The motion was overruled, the prisoner
was commanded to stand up and the
Judge said:

"F. A. Sprague, you have been con-
victed of the highest offense known to
the law; you were skillfully defended
at the trial; every device was exhaust-
ed to save you; but a jury of your fel-
low-citizens has pronounced you guilty
of the great crime with which you
were charged. In the dead hour of the
night you, the leader of a band of
masked assassins, applied the torch to
the premises of your victim, and as he
rushed startled and half naked into
the light of the flames, you closed
upon him and shot him near to death.
He attempted flight; you pursued; he
fell before you with a pleading voice
that should have wrung pity from a
heart of iron; but you remorselessly
riddled him with bullets as you would
the carcass of a dog. There is no lan-
guage strong enough to depict the
atrociousness of such a deed. Your guilt
is as clear as evidence can make it. You
probably thought you would be upheld
by the community in which you lived.
Thank God, you were mistaken. There
are but few monsters to applaud your
act. The result of your trial proves that
we are yet governed by law; that
we are a community of enlightened
human beings, and not a society of
savages. The law has seized you, and
by the voices of twelve good men holds
you in its inexorable grasp to pay the
dreadful penalty of your crime. Let
your fate be a warning that justice is
sure to follow crime; sometimes travel-
ing slowly, with leaden heel, but strik-
ing with an iron hand. I will not af-
fect for you a sympathy I do not feel.
There is no point in your case for sym-
pathy to grasp at, so far as you are
concerned. I feel deeply for your
faithful wife and children; they are
the ones who need and who receive the
pity and sympathy of all kind hearts.
It only remains to formally conclude
this painful duty. The judgment of
the court is, that on Friday, the 27th
day of September next, between the
hours of 10 a. m. and 1 p. m., you be
hanged by the neck until you are dead.
And may God Almighty have mercy
on your soul."

An appeal will be at once taken to
the Supreme Court from Judge Faw-
cett's decision.

Postal Changes.

Office discontinued—San José, Pima
county, Arizona. Name and site
changed—Sassabie Flat, Pima county,
Arizona, to Providence Wells, and
Yudalacio Aquino appointed Postmas-
ter.

Postmasters Appointed.

Walter D. Scott, Hayden's Ferry,
Maricopa county, Arizona; Charles
Welhoff, Maricopa Wells, Pima county,
Arizona.

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GENERAL MINING and SUPPLY STORE.

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L. J. WEBSTER, 204 California Street,
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Will issue orders upon the
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National Gold Bank & Trust Co.,
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January 25.

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